CHINESE GORDON.

te Career of One of the Most Intrepie and Adventurous of English Soldiers, a Man Something

fter Stonewall Jackson's Style in Da ing, Courage and Self-Denying Religious Zeal.

The Hero of China and Soudan-His Life with the Oriental People-The Source of His Influence.

English attention is still concentrate upon Egypt, and the most prominent fig-ure in that country is Gen. Gordon. Sent out, with a single attendant, to pacify a rebellious province as large as England and France combined, his commission was perhaps the most extraordinary that a human being ever undertook. But no exceptional was the task than i ly the most unique personage ng of tenderness and sternness, courag nd diffidence, humility and piety, sel ufidence and self-abnegation, such as land, and England as it is to-day, could e such a genius, and so peculiar nglish are some elements in his stran composition — notably the association with his secular duties of those thoughts and motives which link man in close affind it difficult to either appreciate or understand him. Just now he is a puzzle even his own admiring countrymer the English people being no less amaze at his recent proclamation which seen o tolerate slavery in the Soudan, than they were charmed and dazzled a few weeks ago by his sublime courage and wonderful faith. For an envoy of Gres britain to endeavor to make peace with ebels by promising them free traffic in ruman flesh, is indeed a strange proceed-ng, considering the battles this country as fought in recent years, and the laws he has enacted with the object of wiping ut this evil. That the sation would ondemn and ignominiously dismiss fro service any ordinary man who dared In this case, however, the apparent trans tere is a disposition to forbear, to wait suspend judgment, and hope for the est, until all the facts are known, and be general himself has an opportuni f explaining the motives, bearing ar bable results of the course he haven. Meanwhile Gen. Gordon will re nain the hero of the hour, and there wil be an ever increasing desire in all countries for information throwing light upon

FROM FIGHTING ANTECEDENTS. don was brought up to the militar, ofession, first serving with bravery and stinction in the Crimea. His next ex perience of war was in China. While engaged under the Chinese Emperor in uelling a rebellion in one of the prov ces, an event occurred which brough into unpleasant conflict with the hinese government. Gordon imagined imself disgraced by some slight the rnment had shown him. Usually the only weapon he carried was a stick, which the Chinese called his "magic wand," but so angered was he at this of fense that he armed himself with a rewhom the slight had come, blood would no doubt have been shed. The revolver him money and orders, and he is driving off the messengers with his stick. In the end Li-Hung-Chang wrote a public paper to vindicate himself and exonerate Gordon, but practically the document was an elaborate apology to the general. In his Chinese command frequent cases of mutiny occurred. In one instance the mutineers sent in their demands in writing, the non-commissioned officers refusing to tell either why the men would not fall in or who wrote the procamation. What followed is related thus:

"With quiet determination Gordon

"With quiet determination Gordon

misery I am forced to witness? Look at my travels in seven months. Thousands of miles on camels, and no hope of rest for another year. * * * Find me the man—and I will take him as my help—who utterly despises money, name, glory, honor—one who never wishes to see his home again—one who looks to God as the source of good and the controller of evil—one who looks on death as a relief from misery; and if you cannot find him then leave me alone. To carry myself is enough—I want no other larges for females and fourteen wishes to God as the source of good and the controller of evil—one who looks on death as a relief from misery; and if you cannot find him then leave me alone. To carry myself is enough—I want no other larges for females and fourteen years for males was not a fit or decent age. quiet determination Gordon

is character and history. L'escendin a both his father's and mother's side

told them that one in every five I be shot, an announcement which s received with groans, during which ewdness, determined in his own mind that the man whose groans were the most mphatic and prolonged was the ringleader. This man was a corporal. Gor-don approached him, dragged him out of the ranks with his own hand and ordered two of the infantry standing by to shoot him on the spot. The order having been obeyed, Gordon then sent the remaining non-commissioned officers into confinenent for one hour, with the assuran that within that time, if the men did no fall in, and if the name of the writer o the proclamation was not given, ever fifth man among them should be show The files fell in, ard the writer's name was disclosed, when as Gordon expected it turned out to be the loud-voiced cor-

poral."
The English government forbidding British officers to serve any longer in China, Gordon, after receiving many to honor from the Emperor, r turned home, the next six years of his life being devoted to good deeds done by stealth. He was commanding royal en-gineers at Gravesend, and there he spenhis money on the poor, teaching boys whom he picked up out of the gutter, his home becoming in turn school, hospital and almshouse. One incident is worthy of special note. He had a gold tors. medal, the gift of the Chinese Emperor. This ornament suddenly disappeared, and ears afterward it was discovered the general had erased the inscription Miller for the relief of the sufferers from within its ranks. through his career. When appointed to

another occasion he cut down his salary and benefactions, within a year, and six Blaine in Washington the other day and menths after his friend discovered that the two talked in a friendly way for more only thirty pounds remained of the first amount. When the letter of the King of peacemaker, and it is said no political sub-Belgians reached Gordon, inviting ject was discussed. him to take charge of the Upper Congo, and to endeavor to extirpate slavery there, he was lying on the Mount of Olives, studying day by day the topography of the holy sepulcher. It is a matter of wonder to many, how, having made preparations for his West African expedition, and being on the point of statuse during the course of a speech.

UNITED STATES Senators have been criticised by Englishmen for picking papers of tobacco from their desks and fingering out the proper charge of chew while finishing a debate. If we are not mistaken, English statesmen have been accused of pinching snuff from their boxes during the course of a speech on, and being on the point of starting during the course of a speech. his plans and set forth for the Nile. But the fact is the general despises prepara-tions. Returning from Brussels to Lon-don, he had an interview before depart-ing for Egypt with a friend interested in Then, at the convention held in Washinging for Egypt with a friend interested in

when a conversation some-ton to elect delegates to Chicago, a deter-mined effort was made to have them inthing like the following took place:

form of heart disease. On this subject he wrote, on the occasion of his last visit to the Soudan:

"There are but nine Europeans here, and they vegetate and do not live. Can you conceive what it is never to have any desire to cat? That is my case. I hate esire to eat? That is my case. I ha the operation. According to medical books it is not known what occasions this. It is, I suppose, heart disease, and makes you think you are on the brink of death. A rush of blood takes place to the head, and you think all is ever. I may say I have died suddenly over a hundred times; but in these deaths I have never felt the least doubt of salvation."

Many of the private letters of Gen. Gordon have recently been spread before the public, the marked feature of this correspondence being its devout, incessant and all-providing religiousness. So often does he refer to the divine being and to the faith he has in providence, that, were he not the genius be is, we might regard his effusions as savoring of cant and being intended for display. At one time he writes: one time he writes:
"I ask for the following things: 1. No

I ask for the following things: 1. Not to be disturbed if the Khedive sent me away to morrow. 2. Not to be disturbed if he keeps me. 3. Not to have anything of the world come between him and me; not to fear death, or to feel regret if it come before I completed my programme. Thank God, he gives me the most comforting sentral to the complete of the forting assurance that nothing shall dis turb me or come between him and me." "What a climate it is! The only thing (except God's keeping, which is all) to keep well, is to keep employed at anything; never be idle, or you will mope

"If I succeed there I go to Khartoum and thence to Darfour, which they say is in revolt. Nothing could exceed the kindness of the Khedive. He has put Zeila, Berberah and Harrar under me. And now for the reverse of the medal. It is the sacrifice of a living lite. To give your life to be taken at once is one thing; to live a life such as is before me is another and more trying ordeal. I have set my face to the work, however, have set my face to the work, however, and will give my life to it. I feel as if I had naught to do with government. God must undertake the work, and I am for the moment. His instrument. How many would be weighed down by this immense change? How they would shrink from accepting it, without some other help, for fear of their reputation. But for me, I never give the question a thought. I feel sure of success; I do not lean on my own understanding, and not lean on my own understanding, and He directs my path. The events of the tuture are all written and mapped out in all their details for each one of us. The negro, the Arab and the Bedouin's corpse-their meeting with me is all de-

The following, written to a gentleman vention of Slavery, will throw some light upon that act of Gen. Gordon, which has caused so much perplexity and anxiety in the last two weeks: "You can't im-agine what a difficulty there is in dealing with all these slaves. Would you shoot them all? Have they no rights? Did not our government once allow slave-trading? Do you know that eargoes of slaves came into Bristol harbor in the time of our fathers? * * I do not say this in brag, for God knows that my anxiety is, not for my life, for I died years ago to all ties in this world, but for my sheep in Darfour and elsewhere. I cannot believe in you at all. You say this and that, and you do not do it; you

the nave found the then have found the Hard found the nave found the slight had come, blood would no doubt have been shed. The revolver, however, soon gave way to the less murder of the next see Gordon the imperial government has sent the money and orders, and he is driving the next see the eternal camel-riding, the heat, the misery I am forced to witness? Look at the sone of the question, because I think it tends to make the contract regarded with solemnity and awe. But in our country, where no State religion does or can exist, it is perhaps wiser that the State should recognize the

the outcome of his present visit to the Soudan? Time must tell. But your ionstration the commander with great | readers will no doubt watch the career of this strange hero with deep interest, and the brief sketch given above may help some of them to a better undertanding o both the man and his mission.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ur to date Arthur has 128 delegates, t

fifty-seven for Blaine and forty-seven for Logan. Blaine thinks the President should withdraw. Modest Blaine! SENATOR JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinoi writes with a quill pen. Why he scratches away with a quill when steel pens are cheaper and better one can hardly imagine. BES BUTLER has learned that the earth is the best conductor of electricity, and is laying all his wires underground. He hopes to have a very elaborate system of conduits completed before the day of the Democratic Convention.

archal beard to go somewhat untrimmed, and the unkemptness does not make it ap-pear any fuller. His leg seems to be made of a clothes-pole snapped in the middle and united again by a very rusty hinge. SENATOR McPHERSON, of New Jersey, is a ready debater. He has a nasal pronun-ciation, not at all displeasing, but some-what Yankee, and a sort of sarcastic laugh, which somewhat troubles an op-ponent. He is one of the handsome Sena-

stick, with his clear understanding of what his party needs and his keen appre-ciation of Republican faults, is more of a leader after the Democratic heart to-day than all the well-fed, glib-tongued talkers A FORMIDABLE boom in Butler's interes

is said to be organizing among the Greenback and anti-monopoly clubs, trades unions, Knights of Labor assemblies, and malcontents in both the old parties. It the tribes of upper Egypt, the Khedive offered him a salary of 10,000 pounds, swashing around in the political pond.

a very wintry day when rare old Ben is not alleged paramour be brought in and made a party to the action, so that an unjust Ex-Senator "Tom" Platt has been elected a delegate to Chicago from a New York district, and is claimed as a Blaine delegate. When it is remembered that "Tom" Platt is an ex-Senator by the grace at proper interest. Gordon enough to knock a frog off a log laughing. himself, but the sum became re-ced to 2000 pounds by secret charities Gen. Grant. The latter was visited by Mr.

SENATOR LOGAN'S soul is torn with an

"How much? Would 1000 or 2000 pounds do in notes and bills?"
"Oh dear, no! A bundred pounds as piece for myself and Stewart will be enough. What on earth do you want more for?"
Finally Gordon compromised on 4000 pounds, but meeting an old and valued Soudances acquaintance at Cairo, who was very poorly off, he sould not resist his appeal for help, and it is said that he even of the Heter that is through! The was represented that the resist his appeal for help, and it is said that he even of the Heter that is through a through a same way. It is not appeal for help, and it is said that he even of the Heter that is through! The house of the Heter that is through! The house a distribution of the Here and the present and the relation of the Heter that is through the hought that an an what a little more."

That the diverse Party may have liberty to do on the Heter that the countries, maintains itself the condition of the Heter than the countries, maintains itself the countries, and who pounds, but meeting an old and valued Soudances acquaintance at Cairo, who was very poorly off, he sould not resist his appeal for help, and it is said that he even of the Heter that is throughly This dense of the Heter that is throughly the head of the Heter that the countries and the present that the countries are the countries. The third that the countries are the countries and the restant that the countries are the countries. The third that the countries are the countries and the tru

New York, Delivered Before the Century Club of That City.

> the Several States, Which are Very Loose and

y lives out of that relation is at war with nature and her laws, and, conse-quently, with the best order of society. The rebellion may not be heinous enough to call for any punishment beyond what it carries as its own consequence; never theless it fights incessantly against the true interests of organized communities. alone is the mother of the family, and the family is the organic unity of civil no family in the sense in which I am-using this term. Think for one moment what society would be without the family. Blot out the relation of marriage extirpate its obligations and duties; con Imagine the home, the hearthstone the family circle, with all their loves their tender friendships, their lifelong sympathies, their parental, filial and fra-ternal ties, their hopes, fears and cares

of infancy and youth, in joy, health and life, in sorrow, sickness and death; their orever, and the race turned loose to a andemonium of selfish and indiscrimifamily and marriage, its creator and pre-server, are of all things foremost in imortance to the peace, happiness and progress of the race. THE STATE'S INTEREST.

The subject of marriage, continued th give your money and you think you have done your duty. * * Now understand me. If it suits me I will buy slaves. I will let captured slaves go down to Egypt, and not molest them, and I will do what I like, and what God omestic slaves, but I will at last break I stitution, or as one combining both. For

tagrage." Such is "Chinese" Gordon, as he is familiarly called. What will be the outcome of his present visit to the changed to at least fifteen and eighteen venrs. Speaking of divorces Justice Davis re-

gretted the ease with which they are pro-

six months after service of the process. This not only to prevent frauds, but to give the parties a breathing spell for possible reconciliation, and to prevent immediate and shameful remarriage.

Second.—In all cases the defendant should have the right to insist that the a party to the action, so that an unjust accusation could be met and confuted by

both of the accused.

Taird.—And, above all, inasmuch as society is deeply interested in all such actions, the State should be made a part, so that it shall be able to prevent the wrongs that are inflicted upon the public and upon children and innocent persons; and no judgment should be allowed until it appears that some lawful representative of the State has been served with a process and had apportunity to appear and resistance divorce. This mode of asserting the rights of society ought to be enrefully secured, and over the question of the cost of securing such protection courts should have adequate power. Now it often occurs that by such actions

helpless et ildren are bastardized, and made homeless and thrown upon the public for support.

These, with the jurisdictional provisions of new statutes, would bring actions of divorce within the bounds of actual guilt and necessity, and not leave them so completely to the caprice of parties or their frauds or perjuries.

THE GREATEST EVIL. But the greatest evil in this country without the sanction of an oath, the grows out of the different laws of the General Court declaring, "Liberty is thing like the following took place:

"Have you got your kit ready, general?"

Thave got what I always have.
This hat is good enough and so are these clothes, I shall start as I am; my boots are quite strong."

"And how are you off for eash? You must have some ready money."

"Oh. I forgot that! I had to borrow thy and twenty pounds, by the by "PROW THE RING OF THE BELGIANS to get over here. Of course I must pay this, and I shall want a little more."

"How much? Would 1600 or 2000 pounds and so in notes and bills?"

"Oh dear, no! A hundred pounds a limited effort was made to have them in structed for Logan, which was a dismal still was made to have them in structed for Logan, which was a dismal structed for Logan, which was proved they not the provide the provide the provide the provide they not not into the provide they be persons of good repute, and such as the count in his Pleas; provided they be persons of good repute, and such as the fill structure and such as the count structed for the party down to incompatible.

"In person the fellowing took the provided they be persons of good repute, and such as the fill structure and such as the provided they be persons of good repute, and such as the count in him in his Pleas; provided they be persons of good repute, and such as the fill sa

DIVORCE.

Upon complying with some local rule and with no actual notice to his wife, he gets a decree of divorce and presently is married in that State to another wife, who brings him other children. He again acquires new estates, and, tiring of his second wife, he deserts her and goes to California, where, in a brief space, he is again divorced and then marries again, starting a new family and acquiring new real and personal estates. In a few years his fiekle taste changes again and he returns to New York, where he finds his first wife has obtained a valid divorce for his adulterous marriage in Indiana, which sets her free and forbids his mar-

for his adulterous marriage in Indiana, which sets her free and forbids his mar-rying again in her lifetime. He then Inconsistent—Uniformity Only to be Secured by an Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

New York Herald, of Wednesday: The parlors in the mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Palmer, at No. 117 East Twenty-first street, Gramerey Park, were crowded last vening with a fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen in full evening dreas. It was the recular meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, of which Mr. Palmer is president, and the special business of the occasion was to listen to an address by Chief-Justice Noah Davis upon the burning theme of marriage and divorce. What the distinguished jurist had to say was listened to as a matter of course, with respectful interest. As might have been expected Justice Davis took conservative ground in discussing the divorce laws.

MARRIAGE THE NORMAL CONDITION.

"The marrital relation," said the justice, "is the normal condition of adult mankind. Whoever of either sex voluntarily lives out of that relation is at war

o more diversity than the question of itizenship itself. A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The only direct way is to authorize the establishment of uniformity by the only power that can have universality of ju-risdiction. It needs but two words added to the fourth subdivision of section 8 of the constitution of the United States so that it shall read, "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of natsociety and the sheet anchor of its good order. Without marriage there can be no family in the sense in which I am using this term. Think for one moment But we are told with holy horror that this would produce centralization (what-ever that may mean) and ought not to be But it is one of the very subject on which centralization ought to exist; because, while it would leave the State

courts free to act in their respective spheres, Congress should so define the grounds of divorce and the jurisdiction f the subject that judgments would be universally binding and accepted.

Justice Davis was frequently applauded. When he had finished there was a brief discussion of his arguments rights of heritage and heirship, of lin-eage and name—all shattered and gone forever, and the race turned loose to a He contended that it was a mistake at pandemonium of selfish and indiscriminate lusts and crimes. No Dante could paint such a hell, nor could its fires be extinguished save by the slow, expiring ashes of universal dissolution. He studies man and his origin, nature and history to little purpose who fails to see that the family and marriage, its creator and re-

briefly as an ultra conservative, going even further than Justice Davis. Much that Mr. Coudert said was of a satirical and playful nature, and he frequently voked the laughter of the company. Mr Thomas G. Shearman spoke as a moderate, supporting much that the chief justice had claimed. Then, after Justice Davis had, in a few words, replied to Mr. Thompson and reiterated his strict-ures upon the freedom of divorce, the

> "WAITING." Alone on the marble river You watch the gondolas glide: The gondoliers are silent The gondoliers are silent, The lovers have all to say; The check of the blushing lady Is paled by the dying day. Her long fair hair is braided, His falls in a midnight shower

Her face from the sun is shaded. His bloom is a sun-bronzed flower The whispering lovers see you. As they glide by the marble shores You are the shade of their picture, They are the light of yours. Alas! you glide in no gondola, Nor lie on a lover's breast; for stand in the lenely shadow, And look on the sunset West.

And, breathing a summer air-The lover awaits you there.

Speaking of divorces Justice Havis resteted the ease with which they are proported in many States, and held that the lore lax the laws in this respect the sore lightly would unsuitable inarriages eand the more frequent would be the gates of unhappy unions. He called attention to the conflicting laws of the different States on this subject. From South Carolina, where divorce is permissible under no circumstances, to Indian and Connecticut, where divorce is so easy that a cause can always be found. In New York State 200 years are divorce was not that there was more domestic unhappiness then than now. After showing the case with which divorces can be procured legally in many parts of the country Justice Bavis spoke of fraudulent divorces. But if this can be done by finding parties, said the speaker, what cannot be done by fraudulent ones. The frauds are mostly perpetrated on wives, but Eve's additionable the intention of the courts strive to guard against such swrongs, but their very sateguards are wrongs, but their very sateguards are set to the courts and the first to the lips of Adam. The courts strive to guard against such wrongs, but their very sateguards are set to the courts and their very sateguards are set to the content of the courts of th and this especially where the proceeding is instigated by a desire to marry some-body else. The laws of procedure in actions for divorce ought to be changed in these respects:

SAFFGUANDS.

First.—So that no judgment could be the conservation of the conservation of the conservation of the procedure in the service of the sacred stream, as well as the form of the present in use. A comparison of the two will show a striking example of the conservation of a temple looks o'er the sacred stream, and o'er the emerald hills that fade in the west. Where the new-born creacent is sinking to rest. entered until it appeared clearly that the suit had been actually pending at least certain antiquated forms of expressions. ertain antiquated forms of expressions.

You shail do no False-hood, nor consent to any to be done in the Court, and if you know of any to be done in the Court, and if you know of any to be done, you shall give Knowledge thereof give Knowledge thereof that it may be Related to the world the court; you will not give Knowledge thereof that it may be Related to the world the court; you will not give Knowledge thereof that it may be Related to the world that the med of priest and faith in God-born creed, and would'st think that thou alone canst free formed. You shall not willingly promote or sue any false, groundless or unlined to the world that the much that he muc

Prior to 1701, as the profession of the law had not been looked upon in the colonies as very respectable, parties had lis but a sensous veil ideal. there were few legal regulations for mem-bers of the bar. In the Plymouth colomy in 1681 it was enacted that "there shall not be allowed above five shillings Soon all existence which you see cost for any attorney or attorneyes to any Shall melt in void infinity, one action—and where there shall And you shall feel yourself to be

nappen to be but one attorney action; then to have two shillings and sixpence onely allowed him for cost therein." In 1671 an effort was made to Will illumine thy eternal night. secure houest practitioners of the law

IRONSIDES.

Leader of Ireland.

What It is as One of the Best-Appoint Places and Most Beautifully Lo-

he Persecutions Mrs. Parnell Has Bee Subjected to by Vicious but Unknown Persons.

New York, April 17.—The Irish societies in the city were discussing with much animation yesterday the report of the malicious persecution to which Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell has recently been subjected at her country home, Ironsides, near Berdenstown, N. J. The latest form in which the petty spite of some unknown persons found vent was in the burning, Tuesday night, of part of the fence inclosing the peach orchard of the fence inclosing the peach orchard of the six places simultaneously. While the intrinsic damage done was comparatively small, the loss falling within \$40, yet coming on the heels of a long list of similar annoyances, from the shooting of a cat down to the poisoning of two valuable dogs, it was felt that something should be done to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

I the Prime Mainster that he shads in the can, and I am sorry to hear it."

During the recent fighting in Egypt Baker Pasha's cheekbone was splintered by a four-ounce iron bullet, which was so firmly fixed in the bone that it had to be sawn out—a long and painful operation—which was endured without any ansesthetic.

Ir is reported that Cardinal McCloskey's health, though he still attends to his many duties, is so delicate that his friends fear he cannot live much I operation—which was endured without any ansesthetic.

Ir is reported that Cardinal McCloskey's health, though he still attends to his many duties, is so delicate that his friends fear he cannot live much longer. His constitution has never been strong, and he has for years done his daily work by force of will. He was seventy-four last month.

George William Curris, the editor of tuper's Weekly, was asked by an interviewer: "Are there any new authors on either side of the water of special promise?" His reply was: "Not one; and the property of the main of the pash of the water of special promise." His constitution has never been strong, and he has for years done his daily work by force of will. He was seventy-four last month. NEW YORK, April 17.-The Irish se

sable dogs, it was felt that something should be done to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

Ironsides, the home of the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, member of Parliament, lies about a mile from Bordentown. It is an old fashioned, bigroomed, gable-capped house, situated on a little hillock. Tall pines swing their branches against its sides, and half a score of old oaks rise above the green of the pine trees. Through a long red gate a graveled path leads to the front bell bring no response, but a knock at the kitchen door is answered by a brightfaced Irish girl, who, in reply to the indicate the such as the such as

ture. A large Brussels rug almost covered the floor, exposing at the sides the grained wood. Through two long, lace-curtained windows one looked down on the Delaware river, flowing at the foot of a bluff just below the house, and up and down the view for miles was uninter-rupted. Newly laid out flower-beds dot-ted the green of the lawn, and two rows of hedges bordered the main walk to the

garden gate.

Mrs. Parnell came in with a soft jingle Mrs. Parnell came in with a soft jingle of keys swung in a little kousekeeper's Bonaparte, and those which have no basket at her side. She said she was naturally averse to saying much of the persecutions to which she had been subjected. She tried to live peaceably with those about her, and knew no one whose enmity she had aroused. "Even before Fanny Parnell's death, last October." she said, "there had been numerous indications of a kind of hostile feeling towards the inmates of this house. I spent much of my time in New York, so I paid wards the inmates of this house. I spent much of my time in New York, so I paid little attention to anything that was done and knew nothing of the petty depreda tions that have been going on. Of late my health has not been so good and I have given up the fatiguing journeys to the city and have remained more here. I returned only yesterday to find that my orchard fence had been burned."

Some time ago portions of her fence to the community to which he prop were stolen, but finding the taker to be a

were stolen, but finding the taker to be a poor farmer, she gave him the wood for fuel, and told him to call for more. Her two dogs died before her eyes from poison, her pet cat was shot, a number of breeding chickens were beheaded and the bodies left in her barnyard, and the outbuildings about the house visited and damaged. "I do not care to talk about these things, though they do trouble me much," she concluded simply. "Perhaps my cat and dogs gave offense, and merited their death; who knows?" and rising she waived the subject aside.

The Duke of Buccleuch, whose death has just been announced by the cable, was one of the four or five greatest nobles in the world, and merits, both on account of his personal worth and the historic interest attached to his name, something more than a passing notice. His grace, fifth duke, was born in 1806, and succeeded his father in 1819. He married, at the age of twenty-three, Lady Charlotte Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath, and leaves a numerous issue.

The story that Lieut, Emory, of the ship

I stood with the priest on the portico Of the temple and gazed on the west IE ATTOUNEYS' OATH, THE ATTOUNEYS' OATH, And listed to the words that he mut.

Of priest and faith in God-born creed, And would'st think that thou alone canst free Is real and living here on this earth.

Why should I strain to grasp the ideal

The mystic image which you see

One with the universal breath

But yet even still I have a new birth,

to be the happiest millionaire in America He is hard at work on the splendid fre library that he has presented to the peo-ple of that city. He thinks that the work will be done by July 1st.

THORNDIKE RICE, editor of the North American, now in Europe, is said to have engaged Gladstone and Bismarck to write for the Review articles on "The Future of Politics in the Old World." A BIOGRAPHY of Mario, who, according to Owen Meredith, could

Soothe with a tenor note. The souls in purgator, is to be published in Milan. MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM reopened the Criterion Theater, London, Monday evening, with Brighton. In responding to a call from the audience, he took occasion to express his thanks for the hearty reception given him in America.

Mr. GLADSTONE having recently remarked that a member "shakes his head in the teeth of his own words," Mr. Lahead, and I am sorry to hear it."

sonal relations with the aristocracy of Eng-land did not save him from very severe criticisms on his opening night. But there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Barrett, had as he may be considered there, is head and shoulders above anybody they have in London at present the kitchen door is answered by a bright-faced Irish girl, who, in reply to the in-quiry for Mrs. Parnell, announces that the lady would soon make her appear-ance, and ushers the visitor into a long, have in London at present.

THE failure of Mr. Cazauran's play at the Union Square Theater is the latest ex-ample of the utter unreliability of theatric PROF. PLAZZI SMYTH writes thus to th Cleveland Society for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures, of a new objection to the metric system: "Let me applaud your idea that the European countries which salopted the meter are those which were connected by Narodeon

Victor Hugo has received the medi

struck by the French republic to commemorate his eighty-second birthday, but which was not ready for presentation on February 26th. M. Fallieres, in making the official speech of presentation, said:
"In the name of the republic I offer you this medal the work of an eminent artist. "Suspect? No one. I have not an an emperitary at least not an open enemy—
ere. Why I should be thus troubled, I annot say. I cannot even prove these annot say. I cannot even prove these world."

cannot say. I cannot even prove these persecutions are aimed at me personally."

"Perhaps the depredators hope to frighten you off."

The face of the stern old lady lighted up, and her eyes flashed as she answered with head proudly lifted, but her voice not raised above the ordinary conversational tone:

"The daughter of such a father is not frightened easily."

Some time are portions of her fence world."

A considerable sensation has been excited in the southwestern counties of Scotland by the announcement that Mr David Hunter-Blair, who owns large estates in Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, is about to join the Benedictine Monaster at Fort Angustus. In accordance with the Benedictine vow of poverty, Mr. Hunter-Blair's property (which is worth ove £6000 a year) will be formally conveyed.

tered all its departments. George Jones is in poor health, and past seventy. DANIEL C. FRENCH, the Concord sculptor, is just finishing a statute of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, which is to be placed in the delta near Memorial Hall at Cambridge. The figure, which is of heroic size, represents the young divine in a sitting posture, with an academic gown falling loosely from his shoulders and a book in his hand. The face is altogether ideal, as no portrait of Harvard has ever been found and only the merest outline of a description. He was graduated at Cambridge University, England, about 1630, came to this country a few years later and was settled over a church at Charlestown, where he died in 1638, hardly thirty years old.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Herald which is of heroic size, represents the A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Herald thinks that the time has come for Queen Victoria to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales. 'She is, and has been," he says, "for many years only a figure-head to the nation, while he does all the work, goes among the people, and interests him-self in public affairs, showing great pub-lic spirit and liberal views on all occa-

lic spirit and liberal views on all occasions. As a soldier, as a huntsman, as a
royal personage, and as a true-hearted
gentleman and kind, generous man, the
Prince of Wales has to-day no superior in
all Great Britain. My views of him are
now completely revolutionized, for I see
him everywhere I go, mingling with the
people, and even lately prowling among
the slums in order to improve the condition of the wretched London poor. Deeds,
not words, tell in a man's life record, and
the prejudices which once existed regardthe prejudices which once existed regard-ing him are being battered down, and that, too, by his own unostentatious con-duct. And his position in the country is rather trying when one reflects on it. For he is not absolute King, while he has to act King practically, as it is impossible for him to shine only as a quiet English gen-WHY IS IT SO?

Some find work where some find rest, And so the weary world goes on; I sometimes wonder what is best; The answer comes when life is gone. The answer comes when life is gone.
Some oyes sleep when some eyes wake.
And so the dreary night hours go;
Some hearts beat where some hearts break;
I often wonder why 'tis so.
Some hands fold where other hands
Are lifted bravely in the strife;
And so, through ages and through lands.
Move on the twe extremes of life.
Some feet halt and some feet tread.
In tireless march, a thorny way;
Some struggle on where some have fied;
Some seek, where others shun the fray.
Some sleep on while others keep

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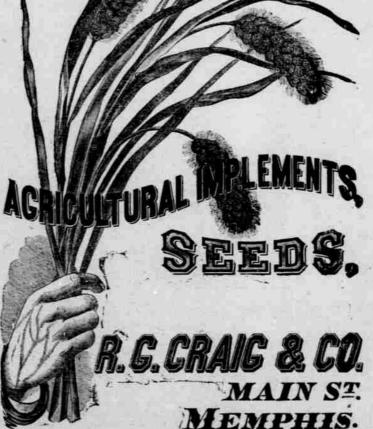
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